

THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL

Vol. XXX—No. 766

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON EACH SATURDAY.

[Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as matter of the second class.]

BARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
WHARTON BARKER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES,
Rooms 24 and 25
Forrest Building, No. 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$2.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they wish to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent on application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., should be drawn to order of BARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

*Address through Post Office: THE AMERICAN, Box 1202, Philadelphia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Editorial Notes	257
GENERAL ARTICLES	
Senator Butler Serves Notice	266
Thoughts Suggested by Leading Topics of the Day	267
BOOK REVIEWS	
The Great Commoner	268
Roosevelt and His Famous Troop	269
Briefer Notices	270
Publications Received	272

CARDINAL TENETS OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Recognition of the Right of the People to Rule, *i. e.*, The Initiative and Referendum.

Creation and Maintenance of an Honest Measure of Values.

Government Ownership and Operation of Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

Opposition to Trusts.

Opposition to Alien Ownership of Land and Court-made Law.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE ease with which General Henderson has run away from his two-legged rivals in the Speakership race has quite taken away the breath of his fellow aspirants. At the start he was not first in the running, other candidates made the pace and the claims, but so rapidly did he overtake them, so far has he outdistanced them, that it is acknowledged that the race is already his while his rivals, seeing but certain defeat in prospect should they remain in the field, seeing that the one legged

General Henderson and the Speakership.

genial soldier of sixty summers will be the all powerful man in the next House, the dispenser of patronage, have tumbled over

one another to be first to withdraw in his favor, so keep in his good graces, win sought after committee and chairmanship appointments at his hands. Thus have Cannon and Hopkins, Sherman and Payne, stood to one side, leaving to the old veteran of the Rebellion who has the knack of making friends of all, enemies of none, a clear field for the speakership with none to dispute with him the prize. And so General Henderson, colonel by right, general by courtesy, Scotchman by birth, but by early adoption and training American in every impulse and every thought, stands picked out in advance for Speaker of the House, for that place within the gift of the American people second only in power to that of the President.

PROVERBIAL good natured, inclined to smooth over the corners of antagonism, not ruffle up the feelings or wound the

pride of friends or opponents, ever ready to please and help, even though it be at the expense of Uncle Sam, and slow to give offense, General Henderson has the good will of his associates be they Democrats or Republicans. He has the popularity in the House that Gorman and Quay had in the Senate, the popularity that comes of helping men with their private bills, and this popularity has stood him in great good stead in his campaign for the speakership. In this General Henderson is the very antithesis of Mr. Reed and this disposition in a Speaker is likely to prove costly to Uncle Sam. Some figure that it will cost the government \$25,000,000 a year, but what is \$25,000,000 a year to be paid out of some one else's pocket for popularity? And then, after all, such millions appropriated away in private bills may in part go into useful works, not all be simply thrown away in payments upon doubtful claims against the United States and to those or through the hands of those who have rendered some political service to some Congressman. To pay political debts out of Uncle Sam's strong box is a most bad practice and to such political raids General Henderson, as Speaker, and from his very geniality and desire to please and help, his great disinclination to cross others in their plans for furthering their political ambitions, even though laid at Uncle Sam's expense, will be most likely to let down the bars.

SOLDIER himself and suffering much from the loss of a leg, General Henderson has ever been the soldier's champion and the

advocate of liberal pensions. As a private he enlisted in an Iowa regiment for the Civil War, rose to be lieutenant-colonel and lost his leg.

But this loss did not cool his ardor for fighting, and at the head of a regiment, the operations of which he actively directed in the field, he returned to the war. Thus he had his share of fighting, and though colonel is the highest military rank to which he rose he won the title of general by courtesy of his friends and as general he is known.

After the war he long played the role of lawyer and minor Republican politician in Iowa, ever winning his way forward by his cheerful disposition to help and serve until, in the middle eighties, he was elected to Congress and held his seat there ever

since. The stump of the leg he lost in battle has been several times since amputated, a new slice being taken off on each occasion, for such leg, though buried on the battlefield of Corinth or some such place, has not ceased to give him much trouble. The nerves were so shattered when his leg was shot away that they never properly healed but continue, from their shattered stumps, to send vibrations to the brain which at times become very sharp so that the General now and again suffers very acute pain which he can only locate in the foot and leg that he has long since parted with and has lain buried for thirty-six years or so in Corinth field or some such place. And to rid himself of these pains he has suffered amputation of his stump again and again hoping that with the new healing the nerves that once served his leg would also heal and be dulled to sensation. Rarely does the good nature of General Henderson forsake him, but when it does, and he is inclined to irritableness, it can generally be traced to that leg which if it offend thee cut it off and cast it from thee, which precept General Henderson has religiously followed, even to having it several times amputated, but which has not ceased to offend him.

STALWART Republican General Henderson has always been but, as with the true politician, he has ever held the ties of principle lightly. He has builded on the maxim that principles should not be permitted to stand in the way of the fulfillment of a purpose, that when longer advocacy of some principle stands in the way of success such principle should be promptly dropped. Boiled down this of course demands a shaping of one's convictions by the measure of political expediency, a bringing of one's purposes into accord with those of the powers that be, providing you can cling onto the coat tails of such powers. If you cannot, those powers being of a widely inimical party that it has been your life work to antagonize, you building your fortunes upon such antagonism, then, of course, bend all energies to accomplish the downfall of such powers and by all means take up with those principles the advocacy of which is best calculated to serve such end.

And so, very naturally, General Henderson's platform at this time is the very simple one of stand by McKinley and his policy, though there is good reason to believe that General Henderson had to do much shaping of his individual convictions to bring them into accord with the Philippine policy adopted by the President and his party leaders. His rivals for the speakership tried to make capital for themselves out of this, out of the assumption that he was opposed to the Philippine policy of the Administration, had opposed the Hull army bill and that no man not in hearty sympathy with the President and ready to second all his recommendations and requests should be made Speaker of the House. But General Henderson took the wind out of their sails by declaring that he would be all this, and their efforts fell flat. However, a free and easy Speaker he will be, and what progress he will make, what success he will have in forcing strictly party measures through the House with its slim Republican majority remains to be seen. We fancy progress will sometimes be halting, success at times appear beyond reach, that the iron will of Mr. Reed will oft be much missed, that the wheels of legislation will not grind as smoothly as when he ruled over the House. But the Administration will ever have one consolation in the thought that if Mr. Reed were in the Speaker's chair his great powers would not always be marshalled to push through the Administration measures, that towards some of those measures he would exert a passive antagonism more damaging to Administration plans than any bungling or weakness of management on the part of General Henderson can be.

SCARCELY was the the speakership contest settled in favor

of General Henderson than the political forecasters began to concern themselves with the committee appointments at his disposal. Positively is it asserted that General Henderson stands unpledged and untrammelled, that he made no bargains whatsoever in his canvass for the speakership, that he promised no man a desired committee place or chairmanship to win his support. And so overwhelmingly did the current set in his favor that this is most likely for leaders of congressional delegations did not have time to dicker but tumbled over one another to promise support, fearing that if they held off for terms other delegations would strike in ahead of them, leave them no alternative but to follow and when, the contest already settled, their support would be considered of little value.

If lines had been tightly drawn and it could have been made apparent to General Henderson that his success was dependent upon the support of this and that delegation, then such delegations would have been in position to make conditional offers of support, offers of support conditional on General Henderson giving away this chairmanship and that chairmanship in advance, and then there would have been inducements for him to close with such offers. But such things were not and General Henderson is, we are assured, quite free. In this situation, and not disposed to open any Pandora's box, it is most probable that General Henderson, as Speaker, will continue the committees as organized in the last House, so far as that may be possible. But the failure of several members holding important committee places to secure re-election to the House, the cutting down of the Republican majority and the inroads of death make inevitable a certain degree of reforming of committees and new distribution of favors. And it happens that the chairmanship of each of the three committees that, aside from questions relating to our new possessions, are destined to play the most important parts in the next House, is an open question.

THE Ways and Means Committee is in every House looked upon as standing first and the chairman of that committee regarded as the leader of the majority on the floor of the House. And this place was left vacant by Mr. Dingley's death, to be temporarily filled by Congressman Payne of New York. Presumably it is Mr. Payne's ambition to be continued in this place, and he dropped out of the race for speakership honors and threw his strength to General Henderson at an early enough hour in the race to make his action a factor in settling the result. So Mr. Payne may be said to have the inside track for this place, though his temper is such as to palpably unfit him for successful leadership of the House, and this may count against him and induce General Henderson to step over his head and pick out General Grosvenor, long a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and typically the spokesman of the Administration. But if Mr. Payne gets the place he no doubt thinks he is entitled to as being in direct line to the succession there will occur a vacancy in the chairmanship of another committee, that on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and which he held in the last House, for he cannot well be chairman of both committees. Now this latter committee usually plays a rather inconspicuous part, but in the next House it will play a first part, for from this committee must come the ship-subsidy bill which will be one of the great party measures absorbing the time of the next House. And so it follows that the chairman of this committee having such measure in charge on the floor of the House will be in position to play a very prominent part in the next Congress. Consequently this chairmanship is one of the most sought after as sure to be one of greatest responsibility and influence.

And then there is the chairmanship of a third most important committee and one bound to be especially important during the coming session because of prospective currency legislation—namely, the Committee on Banking and Currency, a chairman-

**The Struggle
for Favors at
His Hands**

**His Motto that
of the Strict
Party Poli-
tician.**

**Stand by the
Powers that
Be.**

ship that is open, Mr. Walker, the markedly unsuccessful chairman during the last five sessions of Congress, having failed of re-election to the House.

IT HAS been reported that Mr. Reed, though putting aside the speakership, will not retire from Congress and that his presence may upset all calculations, for it is said that if in the House he would be the natural, the inevitable leader on the floor and as such should and would be given the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means, which carries with it such leadership. But it is highly improbable that Mr. Reed, having refused to act again as Speaker that he might have opportunity to take up the practice of law, would assume burdens as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee such as would engage his entire attention, absorb his energies, preclude him from engaging in such practice. If he stays in Congress at all it will be more likely to win support and keep himself in the public eye by criticising the Administration than to help that Administration, whose policy he does not approve, carry its burdens; to show that the policy of that Administration would not be his policy if he were in its place, that should the McKinley imperialistic policy be overtaken with a wave of unpopularity and be dropped by the Republican party that he would be the logical leader. On the floor of the House Mr. Reed may yet be a greater thorn in the Administration's side than he could ever have been in the Speaker's chair.

THE Republican factions of Ohio met in state convention and Senator Hanna, by grace of an alliance made with George B. Cox, the boss of the Republican machine of Cincinnati, as corrupt a machine as disgraces American municipal politics, has won out. Senator Foraker, between his inclination to turn in with the enemies of Senator Hanna and his fear to antagonize that Senator as backed by the McKinley Administration, gave a pitiable display of wabbling, and retired with loss of prestige, discredited among both his friends and foes, while the State Administration forces opposed to Hanna domination of Ohio politics and thus deserted bowed with outward good grace to the inevitable, making the nomination of Mr. Nash, the Hanna candidate for Governor, unanimous.

Whether these opponents of Senator Hanna, some most bitter, as the followers of ex-Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, who was defeated when he stood for re-election by the knifing of Hanna partisans at the polls, return to their homes ready to work for the success of the ticket or with knives hidden under their coats to be secretly unsheathed at the polls in November and so stab Hanna prestige in the back, remains to be seen.

THE platform adopted by this Ohio convention was chiefly notable for its wholesale laudation of the McKinley Administration. All the prosperity of the country and the successes of the Spanish war are credited to his conduct of affairs; all the questions relating to our new possessions and that concern the American people can safely be left to his solution. As to how they ought to be solved the convention was dumb. It simply promised support to the President whatever he may do. "To his master guidance, controlled by the great principles that have shaped the destiny of the Republican party, from Lincoln to McKinley, the people can safely commit the solution of the momentous problem of the future of Cuba, Puerto Rica and the Philippines." McKinley can do no wrong. A fit address would this platform of Ohio Republicans be to lay at the foot of the throne of an absolute monarch.

Should Mr. Reed appear in the Ring?

And pray what are "the great principles that have shaped the destiny of the Republican party from Lincoln to McKinley?" We wish the convention had elucidated the point. In Lincoln's day the party asserted the rights of man, exalted man above money; in McKinley's day it exalts money above man. By these principles is its destiny shaped, and by different principles was it shaped in Lincoln's day than McKinley's. Then regard for the rights of man shaped its destiny, now the wishes, the commands of the moneyed cliques; then the law of right was its guiding star, now the law of might; then its aim to free men bound as chattel slaves, now its aim to bind mankind to economic slavery. And still we are asked to believe that it is true to the same great principles! True once to the precepts of Christ, now to the precepts of Mammon.

THE platform makers of this Ohio State convention did feel called upon to take some notice of the anti-trust agitation. This was political expediency. Under their spur the convention claimed for the party the credit of the anti-trust law now on the statute books of the state and denounced trusts generally as inimical to the interests of the people. And then as evidence of its good faith it proceeded to turn down for renomination Attorney-General Monnett, who has made a record for himself by his efforts to enforce this very anti-trust law on the statute books and gained the enmity of the moneyed interests. Further, it refused the nomination to the author of this law, who was a candidate before the convention and not content with this turning down of those who had gained the enmity of the trusts, it gave the nomination to an attorney not opposed by the trusts and whom it is said can be depended upon not to exert himself to enforce this law. In Ohio trusts shall be denounced, but in Ohio trusts shall be permitted to flourish. This is what the Republicans in state convention said by their words and by their acts.

AND when the Democrats take up the trust question they are just about as sincere and consistent as the Ohio Republicans.

Gorman and the Trusts.

Their leaders reared on the maxim of the spoilsman that principles should be subordinated to political expediency are bent on changing the issue for the next campaign from silver to trusts. Some whose fortunes are tied up with the silver issue, who will go down if that issue is dropped, and some who are earnest believers in free silver as a panacea for our ills, and would rather be true to their convictions and lose, than false to their convictions and win, still continue to shout lustily for silver. But, unmistakably, the drift of sentiment is towards the supplanting of the silver issue with the trust issue. Naturally those Democrats who did not wax enthusiastic over the Chicago platform are foremost in urging such a change of issue and, perhaps because the wish is father to the thought, they are convinced that there will be such change, be a dropping of the silver issue, a rearing of the trust issue. But they are far from alone in that conviction, the political trimmers and those who measure everything with regard to political expediency share it with them and the most radical and uncompromising of silver advocates fear such change.

But of the Democrats who want to rid their party of what they regard as the millstone of the silver issue which they feel sure, if tied around their party's neck in 1900, will pull it under to defeat—Democrats who did not give the declaration of the party in 1896 for free silver their warm approval, but supported the platform and ticket all the same. And foremost among these Democrats stands ex-Senator Gorman, of Maryland. His chances for securing the Democratic nomination for President in the event of the dropping of the silver issue are excellent and he expresses his conviction that the silver issue has had its day, that though a free silver plank be put in the platform, paramount interest will not center in it, and that it will not take first place in the

Platform of the Convention.

"The King can do no Wrong."

discussions of the campaign. "And the prominent issues in the next campaign will be?" he was asked. "The questions of militarism and of restricting organized capital from its encroachments on the public," quickly replied the Senator. "My deliberate judgment is that the battle against that class of trusts which obtain by legislation undue power to restrain trade will be the overpowering issue." And by legislation which gives the trusts undue power to restrain trade he means the tariff, and yet so well did the Senator who speaks thus look after the interests of the Sugar Trust in the tariff of 1894 that he was dubbed in current literature the Senator from Havemeyer. And this is the man who would have the Democratic party make its campaign in 1900 against the trusts and who would lead it in such fight! Consistency thou art a jewel and like all jewels passing rare.

STILL, it may be Mr. Gorman would have us regard the American Sugar Refining Company, vulgarly the Sugar Trust, as a "corporation organized to transact a fair and legitimate business, with no aim or intention of destroying the small dealer" for, he says, all such ought to be and must be protected. But the very maxim of the sugar as kindred trusts is to destroy every small dealer who will not enter an agreement to sell trust sugars and none other, refuse to handle the products of independent refineries. The dealer who so handles is blacklisted by the Trust and when the Trust finally succeeds in crushing the independent refiner and such dealer is perforce driven to buy of the Trust he is met with the refusal of all trade discount. And then he must handle sugar at no profit or go out of business. And with such punishment threatened them the dealers, counseling with their fears, do the Trust's bidding and markets are closed to the independent refiner. It is not an open market, fear binds the dealers to the Trust.

After thus calling attention to the "corporations organized to transact a fair and legitimate business, with no aim or intention of destroying the small dealer and which must be protected," one of which the Sugar Trust is not, though to judge by the actions of Senator Gorman, by his protection of its interests, one might suppose it to be, the Senator continues: "But the great, powerful, law-breaking monopolies who flaunt their power and their illegitimate transactions in the face of the public, dictate and control legislation, must be grappled with." And we have the sworn testimony of Mr. Havemeyer that the Sugar Trust contributed to the campaign funds of both old parties in 1892 as was its custom to do. And what for? To control legislation, aye, buy protection of the very kind that Democracy, under the lead of Senator Gorman, accorded it in the tariff of 1894. But still we have the cry of trusts, down with the trusts raised by the very men who have served the trusts. Why? Because it is deemed to be a popular cry, a winning cry, a cry on which they may get power again to again serve the trusts.

EX-GOVERNOR ALTGELD of Illinois was quite right when he declared in an address before the convention of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League, held in Louisville some days

**Ex-Governor
Altgeld on How
to Handle the
Trusts.**

since, "that to simply go on denouncing trusts is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. It is the cheapest kind of political demagoguery. The time has come when some new method of dealing with these monopolies must be adopted. The experience of other countries, as well as a thorough consideration of the question, shows that it is impossible to reduce many of these monopolies back to their original element. They have come to stay, and, therefore, it is the mission and the duty of the Democratic party to secure the benefit of the monopoly for the public, for the people. That means municipal and governmental ownership of all monopolies which it is practicable for a government as yet to control."

These are plain spoken truths that the body of Democratic leaders would rather not hear, for the shoe pinches; this is sound doctrine but far too good doctrine to find acceptance by the Dem-

ocracy which, with inbred perversity, clings to quite an opposite notion. Indeed Governor Altgeld, in advocating such, is quite in the wrong camp. Let him keep up such talk, let him continue to expose the deceit and insincerity of the Democratic leaders in the handling of the trust question, let him point to effective remedies where none are wanted, where the cry is only raised to distract the people the better to saddle trust burdens upon them and he will soon find himself ostracized in his chosen party.

Even by the aforesaid convention of bimetallic clubs assembled to exhort the Democracy to stand by silver as the chief issue in the next campaign, and further plans to assure the renomination of Mr. Bryan, a convention of men much more radical than the generality of Democrats, the expression of such sentiments was not heartily received, for, first, to adopt such declarations would be to change the issue, supplant the silver issue which they are resolved to make paramount by one much more important, and, second, because, for the most part, though opposed to private monopoly, they are not in accord with such proposal, such remedy for trusts. They would go about breaking up private monopoly and trusts on quite another tack. And this brings about a cleavage between them and those who think as Altgeld does that we run across at once. Thus they, as Mr. Bryan, would abolish the national banking system and throw our banking system into chaos, without achieving the results sought, namely, the destruction of the power of the speculative cliques to regulate the credit currency of the country and cause fluctuations in prices at will. We would take the contrary course, Mr. Bryan would abolish the national banking system; we would make it

**Political
Iconoclasts.** national in fact as well as in name, and thereby destroy the power of the speculative cliques to use the banks as engines of speculation by taking them, and therewith the power to regulate the credit currency of the country out of their hands. It is in this way that we must win our economic independence. We cannot win it by acting as so many political iconoclasts. We must create something to take the place of the effective systems of banking, transportation and industrial organization that we now have. Indeed, we do not want to destroy at all, we want to perfect that which we have developed. The effective systems of banking and transportation and trade which we now have, systems of private monopoly managed for the weal and enrichment of the few, not of the many upon whose labor, indeed, tribute is imposed, we want to avail of, nationalize, perfect so that the whole people may reap the profit of the economies in production and distribution effected by such systems. We want to turn the wheels of progress forward, not turn them backwards, and we have little sympathy for those who, revolting at present injustice, would turn them backwards. We can only rejoice when such fail in their efforts, for success would but postpone the hour of winning our economic independence. So we have no sympathy with the Ohio Valley Bimetallic Clubs in their earnest effort to tie the Democratic party to the silver issue for the campaign of 1900. If they fail, as we expect, we will have no regrets, for their success would not further their own chosen cause, while it would tend to retard the growth of the deep seated reform movement now exemplified in the Peoples party, the success of which can alone win for our people economic independence, clear the paths to progress, assure prosperity, plenty, happiness to all willing to toil.

THE latest knight to couch lance and attack the trust octopus is none other than Henry O. Havemeyer, head and front of the Sugar Trust. Before the Industrial Commission, one of those bodies appointed under authority of Congress, but whose labors are destined to be fruitless, this trust magnate took occasion to denounce trusts and especially the tariff as their mother. That his attack on the trusts was sincere it is hard to

**Havemeyer on
the Sugar Trust,
Others' Trusts
and the Tariff.**

believe, though he spoke very directly and earnestly. But when he attributed the growth of the trusts wholly to the tariff and scathingly denounced the protective tariff as the trust breeder, we cannot but feel that his whole denunciation was made to throw the American people off the scent and set them to exhausting their anti-trust energies in battering away at the trusts in a way that can yield no fruits.

However, the effect of his whole attack was fine, though it must have struck some of the members of the Industrial Commission as rather odd. He set out by declaring that no industry should be given more than 10 per cent. tariff protection, that if there were no more protection given no trust could grow so as to be baneful. He did not say anything about protection accorded to the trusts by the railroads in the shape of lower rates and how under such protection many trusts have gained monopolies of markets and hold them. He went on to say that every trust has too much tariff protection save the Sugar Trust, that not half enough, and then, just to show how unfairly the Sugar Trust had been treated, he set forth that the rate of protection on sugar is an eighth of a cent a pound which, he declared, was but $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem.

Now the truth is that the duty on refined sugar is 1.95 cents, nearly 2 cents per pound. Of course this is not all protection to the Trust for the duty on the raw sugar that it takes to make a pound of refined is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents and obviously the only advantage that the tariff gives to the Trust over foreign refiners is the difference between this and the tariff rate on refined sugar or, says Mr. Havemeyer, about one-eighth of a cent a pound. But this is much more than protection of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The cost of refining a pound of sugar is about three-eighths of a cent a pound. Therefore a tariff protection of one-eighth cent gives to the Trust protection against foreign competition or an advantage over foreign refiners of about 33 per cent. or just three times and a third as much protection as Mr. Havemeyer says should be given to any trust.

Mr. Havemeyer also declared that the Trust could not make any money at present prices. It being engaged in a war with the Arbuckles, coffee merchants, who have presumed to embark in the sugar refining business it had deliberately cut prices in the expectation of driving the unwelcome competitor out of business. Asked how the Trust could continue to pay dividends when refining sugar at a loss, Mr. Havemeyer replied quietly that the credit of the Trust was good and that it could borrow. He went on to say that the Trust was capitalized for much less than it was worth, though he admitted that the value of the refineries was only about \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000; that they could be duplicated for such money or about half the capitalization. But, he continued, that "if it were not for the clamor against trusts the Sugar Trust could be sold for three times its capitalization," or say \$25,000,000. That is to say the monopoly it has and enjoys is worth from \$185,000,000 to \$190,000,000, that the tangible property of the Trust is good basis for \$35,000,000 of capital, while the monopoly ought to be taken as a basis for \$190,000,000 of capital. Further Mr. Havemeyer declared that the Sugar Trust has paid nothing more than a fair return on the capital invested. Its \$75,000,000 capital stock is divided equally into common and preferred, on the preferred stock 7 per cent. is paid and on the common 12. So it appears that it pays just about 20 per cent. yearly on the actual value of its property as given by Mr. Havemeyer, just about one-half of its capital stock being water! However, Mr. Havemeyer may consider 20 per cent. to be nothing more than a fair return, for only recently he was reported as saying that he would not be in a business that did not pay 20 per cent.

MR. HAVEMEYER'S remarks before the Industrial Commission have naturally excited somewhat of a stir. Democrats have

hailed them with much pleasure, sought to make political capital out of them, received the assertion that the tariff is the mother of trusts with the exuberant air of "I told you so" though some Democrats, as Mr. Bryan, are disposed to look with suspicion upon Mr. Havemeyer's avowal and, weighing his unsavory antecedents, regard him as a rather unwelcome ally. Republicans, on the other hand, have been somewhat alarmed as to the probable effect on the public mind of Mr. Havemeyer's charges against the tariff and they have been at pains to make denial. Among others to make a statement in rebuttal of the charge that "the tariff is the mother of trusts" is Congressman Tawney of Minnesota, one of the more prominent of the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House—the committee that has charge of tariff legislation—is the mother of tariff bills. "One thought" said he "has occurred to me in connection with Mr. Havemeyer's statement before the Industrial Commission and that is if the protective tariff is the mother of trusts, as he claims, then the greatest, most odious, and the worst of all the trusts, the Standard Oil Company, is without a mother, for no protective tariff ever helped it."

You are right Mr. Tawney; railroad discrimination is the mother of trusts and the Republican party jointly with the Democratic is the foster mother of such discrimination. "If you have got to be robbed" said L. M. Lockwood, an independent oil producer of Pennsylvania, before this same commission "it does not matter much whether you are held up by Dick Turpin with a pistol or by John Rockefeller with a railroad; it is robbery all the same. With absolute equality over the railroads the independent companies would drive the Standard Company into a secondary place in a short time. So in all other lines of business. If the government did not control the railways, the railways would control the government." And he struck the nail on the head.

HAVING downed his opponents in state convention and nominated his candidate for Governor, Senator Hanna is surprisingly well satisfied with himself. Despite his rheumatism which he was about to take to France for a cure, a reporter found him in his Cleveland home, a few days after the convention, in a particularly jovial and communicative state of mind. So copper fastened did the future appear to him that for once he was not afraid to speak the truth. Why dissemble when there is no need of dissembling to gain your end? Why not blurt out your real feelings, tell a little and crow a little over the inwardness of past achievements, an inwardness kept guardedly secret at the time as likely to be damaging to chances of success, for nothing so dear to mortal man who has won great stakes by throwing opponents off the scent as to tell how he blinded them by casting sand in their eyes, of how he deceived them, took them in? And this pleasure Senator Hanna could not deny to himself, for had not the time come when he could safely talk?

Speaking of the campaign of 1896 he said:

"I made my headquarters at Chicago, and there watched every move made by our opponents just as we would watch a game of chess. We carried the fight into every state and kept our opponents busy at their own homes, so that they could not come outside and fight us. Of course, we spent a large amount of money. We had to. When the campaign first opened we had no speakers who could discuss the issue without being confronted with what they had said previously in discussing the currency question. You see, we had to swing around, for when Major McKinley was nominated it was thought that Whitney and his friends would beat the free silver men in the Democratic Convention and make the fight on the tariff."

Was there ever gayer avowal of insincerity and deceit in the conduct of a great campaign, by a great, but must we not say dishonored party?

Asked what he thought of "Golden Rule" Jones, Mayor

of Toledo, the Senator rejoined in easy confidence: "Oh, he does not amount to anything. He is simply a crank, a moral crank, and that makes the thing worse, for he believes what he says. * * *

And Slanders Toledo.

I took care to make some inquiries as to what there really was in this movement in which he is engaged. I sent some of my labor lieutenants down to Toledo to see who was behind Jones. They found that the real working men were not with him, that he was backed by the riff-raff and the idle fellows you find in every city. All the liquor dealers and bums were for him and that is how he came to be elected Mayor. * * * Oh no, the movement has no strength; there are only a lot of cranks and bums and idlers behind Jones."

And out of 24,000 votes cast in the last municipal election, 17,000 were given to Jones, votes of cranks, bums, idlers! What a fearful place Toledo must be!!

IN THE summer of 1897, President McKinley issued a civil service order calculated to discourage the discharge of office holders serving the government in a clerical capacity for partisan reasons and secure tenure of office to those entering the service under the regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

Here was an order to protect the civil service from partisan raids at the exit as well as the entrance end and was hailed as a great step in advance. The provisions of this order were that no one in the classified service should be dismissed save for reason, that the charges on which dismissal was contemplated should be specified in writing and the office holder concerned given full opportunity to reply thereto. And as dismissal to make room for the appointment of a partisan, to pay a political debt, could not well be specified as a reason for discharge, as it would not look well in black and white and the heads of departments would hardly have the face or courage to approve discharges on such grounds, and as charges of unfitness, incapacity, inattention to work, dishonesty could be disproven by a clerk concerned if not well founded and really just trumped up to secure his dismissal it seemed that the order would go far towards securing tenure of office to those in the classified service. And so it would have if the order had been lived up to in spirit, but it seems that many heads of departments have given it but perfunctory observance.

And now President McKinley himself has issued an order that seems to show that he looks upon Civil Service Reform in about the same spirit as those heads of departments under him have observed his former order. It seems that he regards Civil Service Reform as a good thing to talk about but a poor thing to practice. At any rate, by his latest order he has taken out of the classified service ten thousand and odd places, thus increased the field of partizan appointments, the number of places available for paying political debts. And the excuse for this action is that President Cleveland, shortly before the expiration of his last term, added 36,000 places to the classified service by one broad executive order, that first having filled these places with Democrats, stuffed the service with Democrats, he issued an order to secure them against removal. In short, it is asserted that this order of President Cleveland was prompted by partisan motives, not merely a regard for the good of the service; that in spirit it was not in keeping with the Civil Service law and ought not to be sustained.

But this is a very partisan and discolored presentation of the situation. The truth is that the order issued by Mr. Cleveland putting these 36,000 places under the Civil Service regulations did nothing to prevent the turning out of the incumbents for partisan reasons. They could be turned out and all the order said was in effect that their places should not be filled by unfit men, that only men could be appointed to such vacancies as could pass the Civil Service examinations and satisfactorily prove their fitness for such

places. In a word, this order of President Cleveland was simply a notice to the effect that the place seeker who was unfit stood no show. And it is this against which those who urged President McKinley to vacate this order so strenuously kicked. They hid their purpose behind the declaration that President Cleveland had stuffed the service with Democrats, that it was not fair, that he issued an order preventing the removal of such, thus perpetuating the stuffing of the service, that it was this that was complained of and that their wish was to have such order vacated that such stuffing might be undone and an abuse of partisan power rectified while their true demand was that such order be vacated that the bars might be let down to partisan appointments regardless of the fitness of the aspirants. Their aim was not to secure the opening of the way to the removal of Mr. Cleveland's appointees, for that way was left open by Mr. Cleveland's order, was never closed at all unless it was by Mr. McKinley's own order of July, 1897, but to secure the opening of the way to partisan appointments that these places might become the prey of the spoilsmen, the perquisite of party managers with which to pay campaign debts.

IN CRITICISING the latest order of the President in severe but temperate tone the National Civil Service Reform League also calls attention to the fact that by an act of July last "Congress exempted from classification all clerks and others to be employed for war emergency purposes," this action being "based on misrepresentations made on the floor of the House respecting the resources of the Civil Service Commission" and that "when it was shown later that the commission was prepared to offer as many competent clerks as might be required at the shortest notice, the mistake was not corrected." Which is not at all surprising, for this mistake opened the way for General Alger to fill the War Office with political appointees, made him a great distributor of patronage and brought him the power that that gives and he did not want it corrected. This was proven by the fact that though left free to choose the method of selection, direct appointment or with the aid of the commission, he failed to call upon the latter.

The Civil Service Reform League goes on to say that "appointments for field service were largely made through the engineers, and were legitimately of the emergency order," but "those made by the Secretary were not. Many hundreds of these were made without examination, to the exclusion of candidates regularly qualified and registered as such on the eligible lists of the commission" and, we may add, with deplorable results too well known. Crowded with new clerks appointed for political reasons and too little regard for their fitness, the organization of the War Department did not rise to the occasion, bungled fearfully and with fearful results, the penalty of running the department to serve political ends. And now the President, by his Civil Service order, puts his stamp of approval on his secretary's method of selecting clerks and others by excepting all the new places made and filled, ostensibly as temporary appointments to meet war emergency purposes but still continued as if permanent, from the classified service.

IN THE death of Richard P. Bland the silver cause has lost a worthy champion. None worthier, none more steadfast, none more earnest than he. From the day it first dawned upon him back in 1874 or '75 that silver had been demonetized he never wavered in his advocacy of remonetization. He made this advocacy his later life work, with this cause he associated his name. Young in service to the House as he was in the early seventies, his intense earnestness in advocacy of silver remonetization won for him distinction and leadership of the silver cohorts on the floor. And so

Richard P. Bland.

it was that his name was associated with the silver legislation of 1878, and that legislation is his monument.

And yet that legislation, as finally shaped, was not primarily his creation and far from to his liking. He accepted it not because it was what he wanted, but because it was all he could get; it was really the creation of the great compromiser of the present generation, Senator Allison, of Iowa, the handiwork not of Mr. Bland, but one of those emasculated and compromise products of conference committee. Yet it goes down to history by the name of the Bland act, and by that act Mr. Bland will be remembered.

As first framed by Mr. Bland that act was a free silver act, pure and simple, and as such it passed the House. Then the Senate, under the lead of Senator Allison, emasculated it, it was sent back to the House and finally came out of Conference Committee and enacted into law over the veto of President Hayes as a silver purchasing act, an act which remained on the statute books, and under which about two million dollars worth of silver were purchased and coined monthly, until it was superseded by the Sherman silver purchasing act of 1890.

THUS it came about that the coinage of the silver dollar was resumed under a compromise act, thus it is that Mr. Bland's name is associated with the first of the great compromise silver acts, for such the Bland act was. Yet Mr. Bland was far from a compromiser, indeed in his advocacy of free silver coinage he was ever uncompromising, but it was his fate to have this compromise measure forced down his throat and then his name tacked to it. But with compromising principle for place or self advancement, Mr. Bland was never reproached, indeed he could not well have been or be, for he never abated one jot in advocacy of the cause he loved so well. Honored by his friends he was respected by his enemies, for none could question his honesty, the sincerity of his belief that the measure he so steadfastly fought for would bring sunshine into the lives of the debt burdened and happiness to his fellow men.

For nearly a generation he served his party in the House of Representatives, the continuancy of his service being only once broken, he going down to defeat in the great Democratic debacle of 1894, and at a time when the A. P. A., with belittling intolerance, was making a vicious attack upon him because years before he had happened to fall in love with and marry a Roman Catholic and because he had permitted two of his children to be brought up as members of that Church. But after failing of nomination for President at the hands of the Chicago convention, that prize being carried off by one who was but a mere boy when he was first leading the silver cohorts, Mr. Bland stood for Congress and was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, as he was again last fall to the Fifty-sixth, so that he died in harness.

EPOCH marking events have transpired in France during the past few weeks. The wheels of liberty and progress shall not be turned backwards but again roll onward, her independence shall not go out in a blot of prejudice, forces of retrogression and religious begotry, the Roman hierarchy shall not rule in France to stifle religious liberty, use the forces and wealth of France to build up a temporal power within the Church and take away from France her political liberty. By playing on the prejudices and passions of the French these forces of retrogression and religious bigotry have sought to rule France and have failed. The national conscience of the France that fought for religious and political and economic liberty in 1793 has been touched and awakened and France, casting off the prejudices that have blinded her, goes forward again to blaze the paths of liberty. The Jesuit and kindred orders strove to rule France for the aggrandizement of a Roman hierarchy regardless of the weal of France, the interests of her people, but the Catholic priesthood of that country that

has oft shown a sturdy independence, concerned itself with the weal and salvation of their people not political plots calculated to raise the Church as a temporal power degrade it as a spiritual, has for the most part stood aloof, not exerted itself to poison the national conscience, that national conscience has not been so dulled that it could not be reached and France is saved.

The Clerical party prosecuted Dreyfus, drove him from the service, degraded him as an example of the fate in store for the Jew or Protestant who should essay to rise in the ranks of the French army, for the army must be led by men owing allegiance to the Roman hierarchy rather than to France, putting the furtherance of the interests of that hierarchy foremost, before the interests of France should they clash. And now the highest court of France declares that no man shall be prescribed for his religious belief, and the French people, Catholics and Protestants alike, all but those inculcated with the teachings of the Jesuit and kindred orders, applaud the verdict. For this is what the verdict of the court, in ordering a retrial of Dreyfus by court martial, means—means that religious and political liberty shall live in France, that the independence of France shall be maintained.

FOR nearly five years has Dreyfus waited for justice, for nearly five years have the French people, blinded by prejudice and passion, regarded him as a traitor, met the raising of every voice in his behalf with cries of "Down with the Jews," "Down with the traitors," led away by the leaders of the clerical party who, to further their own plans, drummed into the ears of the masses, iterated and reiterated the charge in their organs that the Jews were conspiring to destroy France, take away her independence. But now the French people have come to see that those who were really conspiring against France, her welfare, her political independence, were those who raised the cry against the Jews. And so the revulsion of public opinion.

Of course some ardent followers of the clerical party, some, unable to see through their prejudices, from pure motives, and some from quite other motives, have fought this revulsion. And again have some blinded royalists sought to turn to account the verdict paving the way to the rehabilitation of Dreyfus and the purifying of the army, make capital out of such verdict, use it to excite the passions of the multitude, incite them to revolution. And these made personal attacks upon President Loubet, hoping to kindle the spark of revolution. They only succeeded in showing their impotence, that they lacked caste among the masses, that the French people are true to their republic, true to the principles of liberty.

One born agitator, a veritable Jew hater, Paul Deroulede, tried quite the other tack, denounced the present parliamentary republic and the *Corps Legislatif* as a misrepresentative body and urged the French to rise up in their might, overthrow such and establish a plebiscitary republic, a republic in which the people might have a direct vote on measures concerning them and the people themselves decree the policy of France. And with him we might sympathize if we did not find him consorting with the royalists, find his followers taking part in royalist demonstrations, all of which causes us to doubt his sincerity.

THE enforced resignation of the Dupuy ministry can only be regarded as a step in the direction of meting out justice. Far from in hearty sympathy with President Loubet, bitterly hostile to the Socialists who in the latest crisis have been the strongest supporters of the Republic, this ministry moved but half heartedly, almost reluctantly, and only in obedience to popular demand in the direction of undoing the injustice done to Dreyfus and punishing the army conspirators. Indeed, against some of these chief conspirators it did not move at all, it was disposed to shield them. In fact there is good ground for the suspicion that it could not expose them without compromising some of its own

**France
Triumphs Over
Her Enemies.**

**Fall of the
Dupuy Ministry.**

members, its premier. At the time Dreyfus was tried, convicted on secret documents never shown to him or his counsel, Dupuy was premier. That such documents were used with his knowledge and approval there seems little doubt, though it is probable that he did not at the time know that such documents were forgeries. But the conviction of Dreyfus on documents shown the court martial behind his back was illegal and to this procedure, the illegality resorted to to secure his conviction, Dupuy was a party. And the Minister of War in Dupuy's Cabinet of that time was General Mercier, and it is the prosecution of that general as the arch conspirator that is now demanded. But how could Dupuy prosecute if, as Mercier's chief five years before, he had full cognizance of his minister's illegal acts? Hence, the untenable position of the Dupuy ministry, hence its fall.

That many men high in government circles and many officers prominent in the French army are seriously compromised in the Dreyfus affair there is no room for doubt, and so we may expect many sensational developments, much bitter agitation, much wrangling, perhaps some violence when the French Government begins a sweeping of the Augean stables, but, binding prejudice and passion overcome, the heart of the French nation beats true, and while the heart beats true France is safe, the Republic is safe, the wheels of progress will be free to move.

WITH the heat and the rain and the jungle and the pestiferous but elusive Tagals our troops are having a hard time of it in Luzon. Off to the northeast of Manila, where we long directed our energies while contenting ourselves with holding the Tagal forces to the south of Manila in check, we have suspended aggressive operations, while our enemy keeps up desultory but annoying hostilities. Further, having incited the Macabees to make war on the Tagals we have left them to look out for themselves, got them into trouble, but failed to see them through. Left without any protection on our part the Tagals fell upon them, captured their chief city and destroyed it. So the Macabees have probably come to think that fighting as our allies is not all that it is cracked up to be, not all sunshine and victory.

And now down to the south of Manila, along the shores of Laguna de Bay, we have begun aggressive operations. An expedition was started with the object of entrapping the Tagal forces in the Morong peninsula, one of two peninsulas jutting out into the lake, but these Tagals were not to be caught, they readily eluded our forces and went off to the mountains a few miles to the east, taking with them two guns that they had planted as a shore battery. And as these guns were hauled off through the mountain passes by the slow-moving buffalo who insists on his right to take a mud bath whenever the heat is oppressive and refuses to continue to labor until he has had it, a right which Filipinos are too wise to deny him, knowing his nature, it is very apparent that these Tagal forces were not very hard pressed on their retreat. Little fighting indeed there was and small was our loss at the hands of the Tagal forces, but hard hit were our troops by the heat, prostrations in our little force of a few thousand numbering up into the hundreds, and the troops being generally fagged out into a fine state for the ravages of fever to take hold. These fevers with which a good percentage will doubtless be seized are not of a very fatal nature, the direct deaths therefrom are not likely to be numerous, but the general debilitation will be very destructive of the effective force of our regiments.

HAVING swept the Tagals before us in our march over the Morong peninsula and abandoned all the places from which we had driven them save the one town of Morong, another expedition was planned and executed, this time, it is claimed, as often before, with decisive results, our foe making a determined stand against our advance. Yet the expected prey eluded our troops as before. Between Manila and the Arsenal of Cavite, less than

a dozen miles down the bay, communication was only maintained or possible by water, the forces of Aguinaldo holding several intermediate towns, shelled intermittently by our ships, and also the country between the bay and Laguna Lake, a distance of only six or eight miles. Thus were our enemies in very close and undesirable proximity to Manila and so was planned an expedition against them the result of which, brilliantly executed—all our moves are brilliantly executed—was that the Tagals were driven back several miles with very considerable loss and, it is said, their forces so badly scattered that further serious resistance to our advance in this quarter is not probable. How often have we been lulled with such reports only to hear that "the rebel bands," that were irretrievably broken, were again "confronting our troops in force and offering the most determined resistance that had been met with during the war!" And this time as before the body of the Tagals against whom we directed our attack succeeded in getting away.

It appears to us that the truth about the situation is told in a dispatch of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times and evidently inspired by General Miles, the correspondent virtually says so, in which we read that

"General Otis, with 22,000 men, began an aggressive warfare on February 5th, near Manila, drove the insurgents many miles into the interior, and finally returned to Manila on June 10th, with his forces depleted and his army disheartened. He is now defending Manila with the aid of the navy.

"In this campaign of four months 241 men were killed and 1,175 men wounded. The total casualties were 1,416. The list of sick soldiers and those dying from disease has not yet been obtained, except approximately. Upwards of 3,000 men have been disabled by disease and about 500 have died of disease.

"Thus it appears that General Otis marched up the hill and then marched down again, at terrible cost in blood and treasure, and accomplished nothing, save to achieve his own beleaguering and leave the insurgents masters of the greater portion of the island. The plain fact of the matter is that the situation of the American forces on the Island of Luzon is deplorable, and the condition of the soldiers is pitiable. The campaign of General Otis has ended in failure. The people of the country are at last awakening to the fact, well known in the inner circles at Washington, that "something is wrong." That is all the people know at present. Back of this condition, which is gradually permeating the public mind, there are facts most gross, conditions most reprehensible, and plots well nigh as damnable as high treason. And yet, up to date, the people unsuspectingly trust their public servants and praise with adulation the head of the Administration.

"The facts condensed in these lines may startle the casual reader. Nevertheless, they are given upon the highest authority to whom the writer can gain access—namely, an official who has participated in many movements and who has been obliged to have knowledge of current events.

"President McKinley has no competent military advisers. The war has been managed by men incompetent to manage it, and some of them are unworthy of high places. President McKinley's advisers have been a Secretary of War who never conducted a military campaign, and whose dishonorable dismissal from the army was recommended by Generals Custer, Merritt and Sheridan; an assistant Secretary of War who is honorable and upright, but without military experience; and an Adjutant-General who was officially declared in the Civil War to be 'unfit to command brave men.'

"Blunders piled upon blunders until our American forces in the island of Luzon are in a deplorable situation and a pitiable condition. Therefore it is that our ranks are being depleted by disease and decimated by death. Therefore it is that sufficient reinforcements have not been sent, and will not be sent. The shameful warfare will be continued for another year, whether or not for political purposes each citizen must judge for himself."

And the correspondent who writes this is no anti-imperialist, neither is the paper in which he writes. He criticises the Administration not for embarking in a war of conquest, but for not sending a sufficient force to the Philippines to bring it to a suc-

cessful conclusion, and yet he is constrained to add that the War Department has been cast into such ill odor by its bungling or worse, that "to-day it is regarded as doubtful if the President could secure the voluntary enlistment of 35,000 men authorized by the makeshift army re-organization bill. Volunteers for service in the Philippines have not been called for, because the Administration realizes that volunteers would not respond under existing conditions."

AND while such was the situation in the Philippines, our forces virtually beleaguered, our Commissioners strove to dazzle the natives of Manila by the most brilliant of entertainments Manila had ever seen, something after the same manner that the British, when occupying Philadelphia, the Federal capital, set out to dazzle the inhabitants, win their favor, discourage the colonists. Something most discouragingly akin is there between the balls given by our Commissioners in Manila and the famous Meschianza given by British officers in Philadelphia, a hundred and twenty years ago. Cannot we conceive of something original in the treatment of rebellions, can we do no better than follow in the footsteps of the British in their struggle to suppress the American colonists, footsteps that lead to disaster?

GENERAL KING, invalided home from the Philippines, takes a very gloomy view, perhaps superinduced, in a measure, by his own poor health:

Views of General King.

"The situation," he says, "is most serious. The people of those islands will keep up a guerrilla warfare and there is no telling when the hostilities will cease. They retire to the fastnesses of their mountain retreats when they are whipped, and hide in the jungles. Subsisting on practically nothing, they have no fixed base of supplies. It will necessitate a large force of men to subjugate them completely. Their entrenchments were works of military engineering and in construction equal to the best that the most civilized military nations have produced. Under the Spanish regime the Filipino learned something of war, and we are receiving evidence of this every day.

"The volunteers who have fought in the Philippines are a splendid lot of men, capable and accomplished fighters. They behaved like veterans when under fire, and there is no limit to their courage. Their record in that awful country will adorn pages of American history recently made and yet unwritten."

Wonder what we want "that awful country" for?

POOR Oom Paul and the Boers who have confided their interests to his watchful care have a tough prospect before them.

Britain and the Boers.

Sixty-five years ago their fathers sacrificed their farms and homes in the Cape and emigrated to Natal to escape from British rule—intolerable to those stolid descendants of Dutchmen so different in character from the energetic pioneersmen of British blood. And in Natal they set up their state, isolated from the rest of the world, where they might live free from the contamination of British mannerisms and ideas and methods of progress so distasteful to them, content in pursuing their hardy pastoral-agricultural life undisturbed by the conflicts of the outside world, in the industrial as well as the political realm. But fate pursued them to their retreat. The British followed them, occupied the country, took it for their own, no more should Boers rule there. And then again, in 1852, the Boers abandoned that which they had won for their own, the land they had reclaimed and where they had built their homes, and marched off further into the depths of the then unknown continent in search of a land that they might call their own, a land where they might be free, where no outside ideas, no foreign influence would disturb the even current of their lives. Thus they came to the Transvaal and reared their republic, but as if pursued by inexorable fate, the British have followed them there

and again the Boers are confronted with the prospect of British dominion from which they have fled twice before. Must they then flee again, but whence can they escape? To the north lies tropical Africa, repellant to the white man, and moreover their past experience whispers in their ear, "wherever we may fly the British will follow." What then, but to turn at bay and fight those whom they cannot escape? Truly there is but one alternative and that demands of the Boers that in their own chosen country they subordinate themselves, submit to be ruled by British immigrants.

This is the whole gist of the situation in the Transvaal. Into that retreat of the Boers British immigrants did not at once follow them. It was only after the discovery of the gold of the Rand that it became the mecca of the fortune hunters of South Africa, British ever in the lead. But tempted by such gold, foreigners, Uitlanders, chiefly British, alien to the Boers in habits and tastes and aims streamed into the Transvaal Republic not to make it their permanent home but extract wealth from it and depart. Alarmed at this inroad of a population so alien to them and the fear that such population would soon rule in the Transvaal, get control of the government of the Republic if the naturalization laws, then liberal, were not changed, the Boers changed those laws, made them most rigorous, all to exclude this population of transient character and so alien to the Boers, from the rights of citizenship in the Republic.

SO THIS Uitlander population grew up as alien. It increased in number and in wealth until the major part of the taxes of the Republic were assessed upon it and still it had no voice in their spending for long years of residence were required of the Uitlander before

Right and Wrong.

naturalization would be granted him and besides the British Uitlander refused to renounce his allegiance to Britain, something naturally required of the intending citizen by the naturalization laws of the Republic. And now these Uitlanders as they have before, notably at the time of the Jameson raid, demand the right of franchise, and they demand at the same time that they be not required, as a prerequisite to the exercise of the franchise, to renounce their British allegiance. Extremely illogical is such demand, but they want to exercise rights and enjoy the privileges that would accrue to them as citizens of the Transvaal Republic and at the same time hold on to the protection that Britain accords to her subjects. In short they want to be citizens of the Transvaal and of Britain at one and the same time, and in this demand the British government upholds them besides claiming the right to dictate to the Transvaal Republic its naturalization laws. And the only basis Britain has for such contention is the convention of 1884 recognizing on one side the suzerainty of Britain over the foreign affairs of the Republic and on the other side the absolute independence of the Republic as to internal affairs. And to dictate on what terms the right of franchise shall be granted in the Transvaal to Uitlanders is certainly interference in the internal affairs of the Republic. Very naturally the British repulse Oom Paul's proposal to submit the differences to arbitration for they cannot fail to recognize that such arbitration would go against them. So it shall be by force, actual or threatened, that Britain will carry her point, gain her end for in no other way can she gain it.

YET, while extending our sympathy to the Boers let us not be too hasty to condemn the British and Uitlanders, aggressors though they be, for where conditions grow up as in the Transvaal, conflict is irrepressible. The Uitlanders who have accumulated capital, built up a nation within a nation, for it is just that which they have done, must fight the Boers who stand between them and progress, rule over them with an eye to the interests of the Boer Republic, regardless

of the interests of Uitlanders, or abandon that which they have accumulated, that which they have reared and leave the Transvaal. In short, the Boer who stands in the way of progress and development in the Transvaal along British lines and in accordance with British ideas must be stood aside or such progress, such development cannot go on. And if those behind such progress have the strength to push it forward, and they have, it will go on. It is the inexorable law of progress. Those who stand in the way of the progress of the world will be stood aside. The British have gone into the Transvaal, carried with them progressive ideas hateful to the Boers content to live as their fathers lived and died, leave the world no further ahead in arts and science and industrial development when they leave it than when they were born into it. These Boers stand in the way of these British who must get them out of their way or themselves retreat. And the progressive people never retreats. If they did there would be no progress in the world. So there is irrepressible conflict in the Transvaal and the weaker must succumb. We have said a nation of Uitlanders has grown up within a nation of Boers for the Boers have failed to assimilate the immigrants who have come among them. So there are two nations contending for the same country and the stronger must rule. And in the Transvaal the stronger is or is bound to be the Uitlander and the Uitlander is bound to rule. So the days of the Transvaal as a Boer Republic are numbered, British aggression from the outside, invasion by British troops can but hasten the end. The invasion of British immigrants has made its downfall inevitable.

THE British, who command all the coaling stations on the way from Manila to New York, seem set on making Admiral Dewey's home voyage a triumphal tour, evidently much to the annoyance of that whole souled American to whom all snobbish toadism and the slavish habit of fawning before the great, so fitting to the monarchist, so unbecoming to the true born democrat, must be most repulsive. That it is evidenced by the Admiral's pains to avoid all fêtes and decline all hospitalities gotten up in his honor. It would be well if we at home, where we should be moved by democratic impulses, would take the hint. As an obscure contemporary remarks, striking the nail on the head where our great metropolitan papers, ever toadying to money, have conspicuously failed:

"In staring, signboard headlines a snob journal demands: 'What shall we do for Dewey?'"

"Let him alone; that's what you want to do for Dewey. The great admiral is not standing with hat off in his hand like a weak-kneed beggar in the market-place, soliciting alms. Dewey stands square and solid on his own feet, as he has always done, the last man in the world to pose before the country as a national pauper."

"So we repeat give Dewey a rest. He is a quiet, modest, sterling man, who has a wholesome dread of these toady snobs who wish to parade him around for a gushing raree show, after the style of Jumbo in a circus parade! Give him a rest."

The Luxury of Modern Travel.

Pullman parlor smoking cars are provided on the two-hour trains between Philadelphia and New York by the *Philadelphia & Reading* route in addition to the regular Pullman parlor cars which are operated on all the P. & R. fast trains. A fast train to New York nearly every hour of the day. In addition to the regular Liberty street ferry service, a new terminal has been established at the Battery, foot of Whitehall street, South Ferry, the most convenient place in New York to land. All elevated railroads, nearly all New York Surface Lines up-town, ferries to Brooklyn, Staten Island and Coney Island leave from under the same roof. Just try this route once. Engines burn hard coal. No smoke.—*Advt.*

Health for Ten Cents.

Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.—*Advt.*

SENATOR BUTLER SERVES NOTICE.

WHO edits the *Caucasian* of Raleigh and Clinton, North Carolina, we cannot say. Originally the name of Senator Marion Butler stood at the head of the editorial page as editor, but more than a year since he caused his name to be taken down and later notice several times given that he was not responsible for what appeared in its columns, that it was not to be taken for granted that the editorial expressions voiced his sentiments and views. And when his name was taken down no other name was run up, so that we now know not whom the editor may be and we presume we must regard the *Caucasian* as a ship at sea without a pilot. So everyone takes the declarations of the *Caucasian* somewhat as semi-official announcements of Senator Butler to be discredited or repudiated by him if it suit his purposes. And so all things considered we fancy we are justified in assuming that the following paragraph from the editorless *Caucasian* voices the views of Senator Butler, uncovers his present purposes:

"We quote the following extract from the address recently issued by Park's 'National Organization' Committee. After declaring it to be the intention of this committee to organize bolts from the various conventions leading up to national convention in the event they happened not to control, the address says:

"Should the national convention of 1900 be controlled in the interest of 'fusion,' the straight delegations shall leave said convention and join the contesting delegations sent under this plan in a straight convention, and there carry out the will of the people for the nation without regard to the 'fusion' convention."

"Now laying aside the question of 'fusion' as a party policy, and granting that it may be either beneficial or detrimental to the party; it seems to us that any man or set of men who thus declare their intention to refuse to abide by the action of the national delegate convention of the Peoples party, coming as it does from the rank and file itself of the party voters, in the event they fail to run roughshod over it, create an element of discord of which the party would be better rid."

Now the meaning of this is quite evident. There is nothing to be gained by closing our eyes to it; much is to be gained by looking squarely in the face of that which we may expect to be called upon to face. It serves notice upon the straight Populists who organize under the plan of action adopted by the National Organization Committee at Kansas City a few weeks since, that if they or their delegates to national convention will not agree to abide by the action of that convention, even though it declare for fusion and nominate Mr. Bryan, which it is the declared purpose of the followers of Senator Butler in the East to bring about, they will be refused admission to such convention. That is to say, if Mr. Butler, through his control of the National Committee, has anything to say about. And he will have much to say about it unless, indeed, he be so discredited by that time that the Democrats, convinced that he commands no material support which he can bring to them, refuse to make any overtures to him for fusion, bid him to come to them as a Democrat, the manly way to go, or not at all. And meanwhile let us not mislead ourselves but comport ourselves as if Senator Butler had served notice upon us that we must abandon the plan of action agreed upon at Kansas City or stay out of the convention of his calling, at the same time bearing in mind that at any time, if it suit his convenience or he see reason to change his mind as to the politic course, he may be expected to disclaim all responsibility for the serving of such notice.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75 cents per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.—*Advt.*

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY LEADING TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Written for THE AMERICAN by JOHN H. LORIMER.

WHEN will some of our "commercial asset" and "sound" money friends be willing to explain to us how their "patent" currencies will enable cotton planters to accumulate wealth by selling their cotton at or very near actual cost of production, or when the grain farmer will be able to accumulate wealth by selling his product for just what it costs?

We hear of manufacturers who are willing (because compelled) to sell the product of their spindles or their looms at a loss rather than not sell at all, simply running their plants to minimize their loss, hoping like Micawber that "something will turn up" or that some other manufacturer will get "tired" and "go out of business" and thereby enable them to get his share of trade and so better prices, all this in seeming or actual forgetfulness that when the other manufacturer "goes out of business" under existing conditions, his machinery remains intact and generally gets into new hands at about ten cents on the dollar of *actual competing value* and then surely "something does turn up" in the shape of competition which cannot be met, and then somebody else "goes out of business" and joins the ever growing army of discontents who blame everybody but themselves for the adverse conditions which they in their childish or selfish inattention to or consideration of their duties as citizens have helped to produce.

When owners of "property" realize that through their alliance with the owners of commercial asset money and credits they have destroyed the purchasing power of the producers of real "wealth", who made it possible for them to accumulate their "property", they may be able to learn that until they restore to these producers of "real wealth" the power to exchange their products at a profit above cost of production, accumulations of property, such as are represented by factories and homes will *shrink* just in the ratio that the money commodity or medium of exchange *increases* in purchasing power.

Our "commercial asset" money friends including our single gold standard, our double standard bimetallic friends and our single silver standard and state bank friends all offer to "improve" our currency. Some by one method and some by another, but all believing their particular method to be right.

Our present currency doctors, by reason of their nearness to the present Administration, are enabled to promulgate officially, a formula which it is said will *at least* be a step in the right direction, and possibly to those minds which are fed on "hope" and have their being only in the exploitation of "theories," this new panacea may seem to be all right, but to the ordinary mortal who has imbibed his ideas of "feenance" from those taught by the immortal Lincoln, it is very difficult to understand how a UNIFORM, FLEXIBLE or HONEST currency can be built upon a system which begins by admitting that "gold" or for that matter both metals are superior to the "honest currency," the LINCOLN CURRENCY itself.

We are told that *all our currency* should be exchangeable for gold and silver, and yet our currency doctors propose to issue a special sort which, when once exchanged for gold, cannot be re-issued except in exchange for gold, and thus should gold by any (unforeseen?) reason become insufficient in quantity to exchange or redeem ALL our currency with it, then the ordinary currency, the kind which gets into the plain people's hands, would DEPRECIATE rapidly in its purchasing power and the special sort arranged for in the patent formula of our currency reformers would in even ratio "INCREASE" in purchasing power, in obedience to the "unwritten" and "inflexible" law of supply and demand, a law about which more foolishness is "written" and which is more *flexible* than any other law in existence.

That the various currencies are "honestly" proposed there need be no question, that they may all be "honest" in their

operation is open to serious question, for we have seen something in the last few years of the part "sentiment" plays in the operation of existing currency laws.

We have seen "confidence" "destroyed" and again "restored" without the slightest alteration of existing currency laws simply by playing on the sentimental chords of our people, and having seen all this we have been able to measure the "underlying motives" controlling those various plays upon these sentimental chords.

These measurements prove that good laws can be administered to the disadvantage of the masses, or, on the other hand, that bad laws can be administered to the advantage of the masses; if this were not so how could we have our commercial fabric shaken as in 1893 and since by, as alleged, our bad currency laws, and then without any alteration of these laws find in 1899 our commercial fabric unshaken even by adverse conditions governing producers in the shape of profitless sales of their products.

"Conditions" play havoc with "theories" unless these "theories" are based upon demonstrable "facts."

Ideals are as a rule mere figments or creations of the imagination and take their shape, fantastic, or rigidly realistic, according to the intelligence and temperament of the individual creating them.

All ideals serve as idols and are worshipped as such for a time after their creation, but as few have any foundation for their existence other than comes from the imagination they soon lose their influence and sooner or later they become broken idols. As a people we cannot rise above the moral standard of the individuals who are permitted to control our affairs, and when it is demonstrated that as a nation we rise and fall in prosperity it is proven that those in control of affairs rise and fall in intelligence and morality, and so long as the people can control the government just so long will the standard of morality in government affairs be permitted to rise and fall according to the intelligence and morality of our people.

If at any time the sources of intelligence become polluted then the moral standard will fall, and if the sources of intelligence cannot be cleansed "then our government of the people, by the people and for the people," will also fall and in its stead will rise a government "of the many, by the few and for the few."

That the sources of information have been and are yet polluted by the excessive commercialism of our day no one can deny. That this pollution can be corrected and cleansed many already doubt, but a broad look away from the central whirlpools of pollution discloses the foundation element TRUTH at work and hope is revived and strengthened by the sight.

For instance, in our plunge as a nation into "Imperialism," we had a wonderful exemplification of or play upon our sentimental chords. We saw a neighbor writhing in the grip of a cruel foe and at once set about helping the "under dog," our neighbor, and being thus at the moment controlled by the purest motives we accomplished miracles just as miracles of old were accomplished by permitting ourselves to be controlled only by these pure motives.

Presently, though, we get glimpses of the possible growth of our status as a nation, and "manifest destiny," a figment of the brain, takes hold of the weak men in control of our affairs and so off we go from the safe ground upon which our nation was built, and following the "ignis fatuus" of manifest destiny we find miracles are out of our line and we are face to face with a dilemma, either horn of which is pointed with more or less dishonor and some disgrace.

When a housebreaker is caught in the act and feels impelled to add the crime of murder to that of simple theft, he is ever prompt to urge "self defense" as his excuse even though MURDER is the "manifest destiny" of the housebreaker if he continues in his nefarious avocation.

When a "nation" plays the role of housebreaker and is politely asked to get out when caught in the act, it does not seem that "manifest destiny" will save its honor even if in "self defense" it proceeds to murder the people it went to succor and so we are now being taught the depths to which a NATION may fall when controlled by the spirit of the housebreaker.

TRUTH cannot be killed by the cry of treason now any more than it was at any other epoch of the world's history when it was brought to bay by arrogance and cupidity, temporarily clothed with power to guide humanity on its march through the ages.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again; now, as always, it just needs enough "crushing" to restore its vitality to the fighting point, so let us take our medicine as a nation and learn that there are things we cannot do, for, until we learn our limitations, we are at the mercy of every bellicose trickster who failing in his AMERICANISM, plays upon our patriotism to feed his imperialistic appetite and at the same time hide his short comings as an American.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Great Commoner.

Thaddeus Stevens. By SAMUEL W. MCCALL. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

With the single exception of the immortal Lincoln, Thaddeus Stevens was probably the most remarkable man the Civil War produced. It would be unfair, indeed impossible, to compare him with the great soldiers which that struggle developed, because his work was in a completely different sphere and of an entirely distinct nature, but it is safe to say that no one man contributed more to the success of the Union arms than did the Great Commoner. His work in the legislative branch of the government was essential, his support of the President and the wonderful resourcefulness he displayed in evolving measures to provide for the immense costs of the war, stamped him as the man for the place and for the work which the exigencies of the time demanded. And it was in the way he fulfilled the duties that devolved upon him that Stevens earned the confidence and profound respect of the great body of the American people, who saw that his whole effort was to uphold the great principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions are founded, to preserve those principles even as the Union itself, and to oppose with all his might every effort of those who sought to take selfish advantage of their country's dire necessity. It was for this work, this constant and tireless battling for the rights of the plain people that he will ever be known to history as "Thaddeus Stevens, the Great Commoner." Hitherto there has been no full biography of Stevens, and in supplying this long felt want the author of the present compact volume has rendered a service of high value.

When we consider the immense work Thaddeus Stevens did and the high place he earned for himself in American history, it seems almost incomprehensible that he should have come into no prominence until well along in middle life. It was not until he was forty-one that he entered the Pennsylvania state legislature, and he was in his fifty-eighth year when he was first elected to the national House of Representatives. In his early life he had certainly laid foundations deep and wide for what they were destined to carry, yet it is both noteworthy and remarkable that not until he was approaching the allotted life of man did Stevens begin that career which was to make his name famous. In this connection Mr. McCall writes: "Although he had shown himself equal to every part he had been called upon to play, yet his great opportunity had not come, and if he had died at sixty-eight his name would hardly have been mentioned in the history of his country."

Turning now to a consideration of Stevens' work, a not unnatural question is just what part of it was the greatest. Does his part in financing the war, his work in Reconstruction, or the final effort of his life, the impeachment of Johnson, stand out as the crowning act in his career? Doubtless the answer given will depend largely upon the personal views each one may hold upon the issues involved. The author regards

Stevens' work in Reconstruction as the most important of his life. For our part we believe his greatest work, as it was surely the one which gave him the largest place in the hearts of the majority of those who revere his memory, was that which he did in providing for the demands upon the national exchequer. This for the reason that it was a vastly greater and more exacting task to preserve the nation than to rebuild and re-incorporate those parts of it which were overpowered in the struggle, and for the further reason that all the fiscal measures which Stevens evolved and fought for were framed to do equal justice to all classes of society. Speaking in another connection Stevens said: "I know it is easy to protect the interests of the rich and powerful; but it is a great labor to guard the rights of the poor and downtrodden—it is the eternal labor of Sisypus forever to be renewed." And he never had this more deeply at heart than during those long weeks and months when the expenses of the government were running at about \$2,000,000 a day and when upon him as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, devolved primarily the duty of providing the money.

The chapter on "The Legal Tender" is an important one because it deals with probably the greatest and most far reaching piece of work with which Stevens was identified during the whole course of his life. Mr. McCall upholds Stevens in his advocacy of the greenback on the ground that under the conditions then existing it was necessary and the best that could be done, but he has no unity with the greenback as a national currency and would have seen it disappear promptly. He says: "The practical alternative to the greenback at that time was a bank currency, which probably would have been more expensive than the legal tender. Vastly the greater cost of the greenback has followed the war. They should have disappeared with the pressing necessity which called them into being." We have no purpose to take issue here with the author's financial views, and quote the above simply to make clear his position and to show from what standpoint he regards Stevens' work in financing the war. On a later page, speaking of Stevens' attitude on the question of paying interest on government bonds in gold, Mr. McCall observes that "Stevens was conservative in his financial views at the outbreak of the war, but he ceased to be orthodox before it closed. There is much in his later speeches to give comfort to the advocate of fiat money."

Holding such views the author necessarily questions the wisdom of much that Stevens did and fought for. This is his right. But, while fully recognizing the importance of Stevens' work on these lines, the author has, in writing of it, failed to subordinate his own opinions upon the questions involved, with the result that the impression is created on the reader that Stevens' course needs explanation and excuses. This is more than regrettable because it must tend to place him in a false light. Had Stevens succeeded in carrying through the financial policy his judgment and heart both approved, and which he urged with all the force at his command, we doubt not that he would have considered this as by far the most important and useful work in his whole life. He never felt occasion so far as we are aware or as is evidenced in any of his public utterances, to excuse or explain the position he took on financial measures, and there can be no manner of doubt that he was utterly convinced that what he advocated was right and equitable and honest and for the public good. Were he alive to-day past events must have strengthened that conviction.

But to go back. Considering how much Stevens' position in history rests upon the stand he took upon the legal tender, we regret that the author had not seen fit to follow more closely than he does the course of the legal tender measure and emphasize more particularly the vital differences between the original House bill, which Stevens prepared, and the bill as amended in the Senate and as it finally became a law. Comparison could very properly have been made, and with justice to Stevens, between the old demand notes of the acts of July 17, 1861, and February 12, 1862, which were full legal tender and always maintained their parity with gold, and the greenbacks which were made legal tender for all payments *except* "duties on imports and interest on the public debt," and which, as a result, went to a discount. Where Mr. McCall speaks of \$500,000,000 legal tenders (p. 169), he is in error, as the total amount authorized by the three acts of 1862-63 was \$450,000,000.

Mr. McCall follows very clearly the train of events leading up to the impeachment of Johnson, and in summing up the result of the trial, he says: "There can be little doubt as the wisdom of the verdict. Had the extreme political theory of the proceeding prevailed * * * the balance established by the Consti-

tution would have been completely destroyed. * * * It was a fortunate circumstance that the Senate contained great lawyers like Trumbull and Fessenden, who were wise enough to judge rightly, and great enough to cast aside partisanship upon a question of such transcendent importance, and consult the interests instead of the passions of the people." The chapters on Reconstruction are full and the work of the author in them is very nicely balanced. Stevens' relation to every act of any importance is carefully shown and the growth and gradual acceptance of his radical views upon the question admirably traced. In all this period what was lacking was the guidance which the martyred Lincoln might have supplied, and the lack of which permitted some things which continue to this day to bear evil fruit. Stevens' was a positive nature; by the time the war was over he was practically dictator in Congress, and Congress, it will be remembered, gave little heed to the Executive.

The author has an opinion of Colonel A. K. McClure which will hardly be shared by those Pennsylvanians who are most familiar with his history and characteristics. Still, Mr. McCall is quite justified in quoting Colonel McClure as an authority on questions of fact in the war period, during which he held intimate relations with Pennsylvania's "war Governor," Andrew G. Curtin, and was otherwise in a position that few held to acquire a knowledge of men and measures.

* * *

Roosevelt and His Famous Troops.

The Rough Riders. By THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Some little while since in reviewing Lieutenant Miley's admirable work, "In Cuba with Shafter," we took occasion to remark that his accurate and detailed story of the war could hardly be at the same time popular and easy. The faculty of combining both the history and story of military operations is one that is seldom met with, as to do this the author must be at once exact and clear in military parlance and at the same time write with the style of the popular realist. The man who essays to do both at one and the same time runs a fearful risk. To attempt the seemingly impossible in the field of literature takes a different and rarer kind of courage than that of the mere soldier who dares physical injury and death. This is doubly so in the case of Colonel Roosevelt. The unusually successful and self-reliant life of our author has instilled in his breast the confidence and faith in self that breeds success, and in the story of the Rough Riders he boldly and unhesitatingly launches his book on the perilous seas of popular literature. Colonel Roosevelt plays high but he unquestionably stands to win. His book is by far the most readable and fascinating of all that have appeared on the war, and as we have hinted above, is also one of recognized accuracy and authority. What is the secret of his power, and why should he succeed where many have tried only to fail? It is first and foremost the ability to see in others good and splendid work and the rare courage to proclaim it to the world with unstinted praise, even though it dim the writer's own personality. The inability to sink and forget self in recounting the movements of an army in which the writer played a prominent and perhaps leading part has been a stumbling block that has done more than anything else to destroy the deserved popularity and reputation of the world's greatest captains. Vanity and jealousy are terrible and active enemies, and the moment they get a foothold in a man's soul that moment he is lost to the world and his power for good forever gone.

Colonel Roosevelt is always more than ready to grant full justice to a soldier comrade and time and time again we find him going out of his way to sing the praises and honor of both officer and private. His devotion, we may almost term it love, for General Wood is truly beautiful and surely no man could desire a more faithful and true friend. To Wood, the original Colonel of the Rough Riders, our author gives the credit for the remarkable efficiency and effectiveness of the famous troop of volunteer cavalry that compared so favorably with the United States regulars. But we find from Colonel Roosevelt's own words, "that Wood turned the drill of the men over to me." We have no wish to convey the false impression that Colonel Roosevelt was over modest and retiring. Far from it, for he, like every other man who has and knows he can accomplish things, understands that such belittling of self is childish and ridiculous, understands that he who is capable of leadership and authority should also take and receive the honor and applause honestly won. What we do wish to commend is the upright manner of recognizing and giving to others that which he demands and expects for himself. He has the further and uncommon faculty

of making it appear as though his own men were speaking in his book, until the reader forgets entirely the author in the charm and enjoyment of his narrative. It is this faculty, coupled with the general accuracy of fact and time, that make Colonel Roosevelt's book one of remarkable and splendid worth. "The Rough Riders" is always truthful and the reader's interest is sustained from cover to cover.

Speaking of the material from which the famous troop was taken Colonel Roosevelt remarks, they were "soldiers ready made, as far as concerned their capacity as individual fighters. What was necessary was to teach them to act together, and to obey orders." Knowing the wild and independent lives his men had lived he was "quite prepared for trouble when it came to enforcing discipline, but I [he] was agreeably disappointed." All that was necessary was to appeal to their boundless patriotism and to treat them not only as soldiers but as men. Our author is a born commander of men and the results of his work speak far louder than any words of ours can.

The popular Governor here complains most severely of the total absence of all system in the matter of transportation of the army from Tampa to Camp Wickoff. In his disgust we find some pretty strong strictures upon the base mismanagement displayed.

"We disembarked in a perfect welter of confusion. Tampa lay in the pine-covered sand-flats at the end of a one track railroad, and everything connected with both military and railroad was in an almost inextricable tangle. There was no one to meet us or to tell us where we were to camp, and no one to issue us food for the first twenty-four hours; while the railroad people unloaded us wherever they pleased, or rather wherever the jam of all kinds of trains rendered it possible. We had to buy the men food out of our own pockets, and to seize wagons in order to get our spare baggage taken to the camping ground which we at last found had been allotted us. * * * As the number and capacity of the transports were known, or ought to have been known, and as the number and size of the regiments to go were also known, the task of allotting each regiment or fraction of a regiment to its proper transport, and arranging that the regiments and the transports should meet in due order on the dock, ought not to have been difficult. However no arrangements were made in advance, and we were allowed to shove and hustle for ourselves as best we could, on much the same principles that had governed our preparations hitherto."

Anent the "white washing beef commission" it is interesting to hear what a real soldier has to say. "The travel rations which had been issued to the men for the voyage were not sufficient, because the meat was very bad indeed. * * * If we had been given canned corned beef we would have been all right, but instead of this the soldiers were issued horrible stuff called canned fresh beef. There was no salt in it. At the best it was stringy and tasteless; at the worst it was nauseating." A decidedly interesting chapter for our Executive and his notorious Secretary of War! Speaking of the many hardships that our soldiers were forced to undergo after the assault of July 1st, Colonel Roosevelt says: "Of course no one would have minded in the least such hardships as we endured had there been any need of enduring them; but there was none. System and sufficiency of transportation were all that were needed." We are pleased to find the following and deserved praise of the United States regulars.

"The American regular sets the standard of excellence. When we wish to give the utmost possible praise to a volunteer organization, we say that it is as good as the regulars. * * * The newspaper press failed to do full justice to the white regulars, (Colonel Roosevelt does not think the negro equal to the white soldier, unless commanded by white officers) in my opinion, from the simple reason that everybody knew that they would fight, whereas there had been a good deal of question as to how the Rough Riders who were volunteer troops, and the Tenth Cavalry, who were colored, would behave, so there was a tendency to exalt our deeds at the expense of those of the First Regulars, whose courage and good conduct were taken for granted."

We find the notable charge on San Juan hill started spontaneously and without orders, and that it was executed not only not by combined effort of all regiments but in places merely by fragments of regiments. This state of affairs was occasioned by the inactivity of our men condemned to stand under fire without the chance of replying until the strain was too great and action became necessary. Then it was that Colonel Roosevelt and perhaps one or two others assumed the responsibility of moving forward to the charge and ultimate victory. This leads him to remark, speaking of the battle, "it was essentially a troop commander's, indeed almost a squad leader's fight." Even though we may go too far in the use of quotation we must bring Colonel

Roosevelt into the controversy over the use and advantage of the machine gun in actual warfare. "The dash and efficiency with which the Gatlings were handled by Parker was one of the most striking features of the campaign; he showed that a first class officer could use machine guns on wheels, in battle and skirmish, in attacking and defending trenches, alongside of the best troops, and to their great advantage."

In the appendix will be found the authentic copy of the famous "round-robin" and correspondence leading up to it; also a brief review, backed by many actors in the battle, condemning and pointing out the inaccuracy and injustice of Stephen Bonsal's late book. The illustrations are many and excellent, and the work of the publishers is in truth an art. The book, from the standpoint of the bookmaker, is fully up to the standard set by the author.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

The Angel of the Covenant. By J. MACLAREN COBBAN. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.50.

Before us is a story of the Scotch Covenanters of 1639, purporting to be the memoirs of the early career of James Graham, First Marquis of Montrose, and the whole truth of his alliance with the Scotch Covenant, written by his secretary, one Alexander Burnet. The habit certain writers are getting into of writing under the cloak of another's name seems to grow more prevalent as the days go by until to-day we are ever meeting with this or that personal memoir of some soldier of fortune, "now for the first time given to the world." We are quite free to admit that the method has a certain charm about it that makes us almost forget the real author while reading the pages of the imaginary. The writer who adopts this method of story telling must, however, take upon himself certain responsibilities and burdens. He must in the main keep the romance in accord with truth and historical accuracy. Sad to relate the so-called historical novel is more than likely to be a mere smattering of true history thrown together in a haphazard and slipshod manner. The easy way certain writers have of making history fit story, rather than story history, is an offence that should be frowned upon instead of tolerated.

We do not charge Mr. Cobban with such a crime, but we are free to say that it is almost impossible to get any clear notion of the religious struggles of the Covenanters from his story alone. Inasmuch as he is a Scot himself our author doubtless believes Scotch history to be as familiar to the world at large as it is to the native. And just here he makes a serious mistake for we much question if the ordinary individual can give any satisfactory account of the Covenant, its causes or its effects. Thus to understand this book one must study Scotch history over again. If the reader would do this all would be well and the story would be one of infinite value as a medium to excite the lively interest of many people in some history well worth the knowing. But, as a matter of fact few, if any, will do so, and far from reading the tale as one of historical interest most will simply turn the pages for the story itself. This is highly unfortunate for as a story alone the book is entirely too cumbersome, with much repetition and hardly enough love and adventure for the novel gourmand who has no awakening interest in anything of real worth.

The story of the tenacious old Scots who were ready for any sacrifice rather than admit any new and illy understood innovations in religious matters is done in a scholarly and masterful manner and evidences deep study. It is hard to understand why the Scot should have raised such a disturbance over what most people would consider a matter of small importance but then, the hardy men from the country of the thistle have ever been stubborn, conservative and often bigoted in defense of their time-honored customs. The Scotch Kirk, so well known in the pages of history is sketched in the following not to be forgotten way.

"In England * * * the Church since the Reformation has ever been subordinate to the state and the civil power, not even Noll Cromwell himself permitting it to be otherwise. But in Scotland the Reformation being fiercer (as most persons, actions and passions Scottish are fiercer than English), and finding a royal and civil government that was little other than anarchy, the Kirk gathered into her arms all the powers she could claw, even such as had belonged to the overthrown Roman Kirk, and more. She made herself mistress of the action, the feeling and the faith of every soul from the King downwards, and the final arbiter and punisher of all mis-seeming, mis-thinking and mis-doing in the individual and in the

nation. Thus she was fully as arrogant as Rome in her claims on men's minds and bodies, and a thousand times more prying, more petulant and more low, and infinitely more absurd and indecent in the assertion of her claims. The Church of Rome hath one Pope for her whole world; but the Kirk of Scotland hath planted a Pope—and commonly an ignorant, rude and fanatical Pope—in every parish, with the Kirk Session for Inquisition."

.

A Gentleman Player. By ROBERT NEILSON STEPHENS. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.

This latest work of Mr. Stephens is a most welcome one in every way. The solid and staid appearance of the handsome cover prepares one for something better than and beyond the usual complexion of the story book. And in this the reader will not be disappointed. Some time since, commenting on a previous book from the pen of this rising and gifted author, we took occasion to point out what to our mind was an unfortunate and serious blunder of style. It was with much and genuine regret that we saw Mr. Stephens, following in the footsteps of other and no better writers, giving way to a vivid imagination, that if unchecked grows to such enormous proportions as to overshadow all else by its mere grossness. In the popular romance of our day the author must allow his fancy certain play, taking care however, to stop ere he excite the incredulity of his readers. The ability to do this with unvarying success is the test that divides the popular and successful author from the hungry herd of unfortunates who have struggled but to fail. Popularity is a fickle jade, and one unfortunate or heedless step may readily shatter the greatest reputation past repair. Thus it is with undisguised pleasure that we notice our author returning from perilous to stable ground, knowing a continuance of good common sense writing, coupled with his own unique style will make friends wherever they fall. For the book before us we predict a warm and ready welcome and increased praise for the author. Mr. Stephens appears to be as thoroughly at home in the Elizabethan period as in any other he puts his hand to, and we recognize at once the old familiar, ready and racy style of which he is an unquestioned master. Together with the reading public we anticipate with unusual delight the coming of his next.

.

Everything About Our New Possessions. By THOMAS J. VIVIAN and RUEL P. SMITH. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 60 cents.

The thing about this book that strikes one first is the exceedingly comprehensive title. If for no other reason than its bold assurance it will attract attention, and this, doubtless, is its prime purpose. The sub-title better describes the scope of the work, which is a handy reference book on the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico. While not alone in the field it covers, there will doubtless be a present demand for the book, as it gives in concise form much useful and reliable information. In many ways it contains "everything," but it would have been well had there been a good map or two. In the paragraph upon the government of the Philippines we find a synopsis of the form of government that existed there prior to the overthrow of Spanish rule by the American arms, but not one word as to what, if anything, has taken its place. This seems a little odd, but perhaps the authors took the wise course in view of the uncertain conditions that prevail in the Philippines and the changeable and indefinite policy pursued by the Administration.

.

The Ballad of Reading Gaol. By C. 3. 3. New York: Benj. R. Tucker. 50 cents.

A ballad of extraordinary power, written in genuine ballad style, and giving a very strong and exciting description of the poison of prison life, and of the so-called "Debtor's Yard" in particular. This little book will and must serve its purpose—if for purpose it was meant—and be a warning, for those outside prison walls. The author deals here with that particular part of the prison, of Reading Gaol, where "That Fellow's got to swing," as he sarcastically, yet not any too sarcastically, terms the section of which he gives so horrible a description. According to the statement of the highly intelligent, though imprisoned, author of this poem, life there is worse than miserable. He tells us that some grow mad and all grow bad, and none of the unfortunates a word may say, a statement make, from which one can sufficiently comprehend what "Reading Gaol" is to them. The motto of this Institution of international reputation is said to be: "Only blood can wipe out blood, and only tears can heal."

The Ultimate Has Been Attained

No further improvement can possibly be made.

The new contract of the Penn Mutual contains the following clause:

"This Policy is absolutely incontestable from date of issue for any cause, except non-payment of premium, anything in this contract to the contrary notwithstanding."

Which means simply this: Every restriction, every condition, save one—the payment of premium—has been eliminated from the contract, making it a simple promise to pay.

The Penn Mutual Contract

also Guarantees

- 1st. A Cash Surrender Value, or
- 2d. A Loan equal in amount to the cash value, or
- 3d. Extended Insurance for the Full amount of Policy, without the request of the policy-holder, or
- 4th. A Paid-up Policy.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

921-3-5 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

"To writers and thinkers on municipal problems the volume is almost indispensable."

Municipal Monopolies

By EDWARD W. BEMIS, JOHN R. COMMONS, FRANK PARSONS, M. N. BAKER, F. A. C. PERRINE, MAX WEST. 12mo, cloth, appendix, index, \$2.00. (Vol. XVI., Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics.)

"Probably no more timely work has appeared in this generation. The facts and statistics gathered in these seven hundred pages are those which thousands are inquiring for. They are exact, official and unimpeachable." *N. Y. World*

For sale by booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.,
New York and Boston.

FIVE HOURS

Constant cooking is required to make oatmeal digestible by weak stomachs. The eating of uncooked cereals is responsible for much of American dyspepsia.

Granols, the ready-to-serve food, is predigested. One pound equals in food value three of beef. The weakest stomach can digest it.

Served at the Battle Creek, Michigan, Sanitarium, and sold by leading grocers.

Booklet showing the effects of uncooked cereals on the stomach, free. **SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD CO., Battle Creek, Mich.**

Spokane Mining Boom. Send 25 cents subscription for book containing valuable information relative to mines and mineral deposits in Washington, Idaho and British Columbia. **Mining Information Bureau, P. O. Box 700, Spokane, Wash.**

The author himself is an inmate, Oscar Wilde, of late notorious fame, who, under the nom de plume "C. 3. 3." has written this very strong poem. Having himself undergone a long imprisonment there, for several years already, he certainly is able to speak and judge of "prison life," which he compares with, or tries at least to bring home to our social life of to-day. The following seems to be the philosophical standard to which his mind has given way and which runs through the whole of the ballad:

Some love too little, some too long, some sell, and others buy;
Some do the deed with many tears, and some without a sigh;
For each man kills the thing he loves, yet each man does not die.

And all men kill the thing they love, by all let this be heard.
Some do it with a bitter look, some with a flattering word.
The coward does it with a kiss, the brave man with a sword!

Fortunately, not all will agree with, nor do all believe in the disappointed author; not to all has life become such an abundance of pain and misery; the world is not to all mankind such an abnormal abyss; the state of affairs does not seem so grave to most in this world, as the poet here suggests. While some may love too little, some too long—some love well enough and long enough to render life worth living, worth enjoying, worth the toil it brings.

The Peace Cross Book, Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Washington. New York: R. H. Russell.

On October 23d of last year there occurred on St. Alban's Hill, overlooking the national Capital and on the site of the proposed Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, an event of particular interest to all members of that church by reason of its special significance, and of general interest because of the broader meaning it had. "The Peace Cross," commemorating the success of our arms in the war with Spain, was then unveiled with elaborate ceremonies. What was said and done, including the order of services, is contained in this little book which is gotten up in very appropriate style, handsomely printed with title heads, etc., in red.

Martyrs of Empire, or Dinkinbar. By HERBERT E. MCILWAIN. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.25.

Australia and the pioneer life of the English settler there has opened up a new field of romance, and we find quite a number of writers taking advantage of an awakening interest in the far away island continent. Life on an Australian cattle ranch is far from a rosy one even to him who finally emerges a winner, but to the countless failures nothing remains but broken lives and hearts, the only goal, death. Many of England's best and noblest sons bury themselves every year in the colony seeking fortune and adventure. These youths go forth from the portals of civilization and position, leaving behind every friend and acquaintance, and are at once literally thrown on the desert with no home other than the broad and never ending pasture lands, and with no friends other than their horse and cattle dogs. To the cultured boy the new life contrasted with the old is simply ghastly and within a few weeks all hope is crushed and gone, to be followed in many cases by loss of reason from sheer loneliness. He who has the good fortune to escape this seeks to forget the old life as the never changing days go by, and in a short time is ready for any dissipation that will obliterate the home life and pleasures of England. It is a frightful life at best and one to rob every good quality from the best of men. Still the death and hardships of to-day will in time make the country a new and happy one and future generations will reap where others have sown.

It is to these pioneers that Mr. McIlwaine refers as "Martyrs of Empire," and his book is a well and carefully drawn account of their life and work. He has boundless sympathy for these poor men fighting others' battles with personal defeat ever staring them in the face, and it is his evident desire to discourage young men who may be regarding the colony with a view to settling there for life. For their sake we hope the book may receive a wide circulation, for as a preventative it can save a world of suffering.

Philadelphia and Reading Route to the Seashore.

The 60 minute train has been placed in service between Philadelphia and Atlantic City by the Philadelphia and Reading Route and the train service generally increased to Atlantic City.

In the Light

"—of our technical knowledge of many 'others,' we offer our new Cycle Lamp as an especially desirable companion for night prowling a-wheel."

Exceeding fair to see, and to see by, is the



In construction it represents the best obtainable material put together in the light of 57 years' experience as lamp-builders. In operation it yields for 10 hours a wonderful flood of white, penetrating, unwinking light, which winds and jolts are alike powerless to quench. Upon receipt of \$2.50 we will send it by mail, prepaid, to any address.

A little circular will give you all of its strong points. Shall we mail it?

R. E. DIETZ COMPANY,
60 Lighthouse Street,

Established 1840. New York City.

Correspondence and Oral lessons in 9th Year

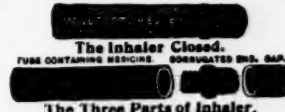
GERMAN
FRENCH
SPANISH, Etc.

The Kirschbaum School of Languages

1413 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA

Translation into and from all languages. Typewriting in all languages. Circulars mailed.

CURES CATARRH



BLANCHARD'S Hard Rubber Pocket Inhaler

and ANTI-EPTIC CATARRH POWDER

Cures Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis and Irritation of the Air Passage. Is also of great value in Croup and Inflammation of the Larynx.

Endorsed by Physicians and recommended by Editors of Leading Periodicals

Price of Complete Outfit, 75c.

Blanchard Mfg. Co.

Department 199. Cincinnati, O.

(Wholesale Agents: Stein-Vogeler Drug Co.)

When writing mention this JOURNAL.

FOR DIPHTHERIA, CROUP, QUINSY and all Throat Troubles, use Thompson's Diphtheria Cure. 50 cents a Bottle. THOMPSON DIPHThERIA CURE CO. Williamsport, Pa.

Good Reasons for Using Compound Oxygen.

It has been in use for more than twenty-five years. It is well tried. Thousands have testified to its wonderful curative powers. Hundreds of physicians have used it in their practice; and are warm in praise of it. It can be used at home without interfering with one's business or employment. It cannot harm the most delicate patient. Treatment includes consultation of most experienced physicians. For the cure of chronic diseases. Send for free book of 200 pages.

Drs. Starkey & Palen,

1112 Girard Street,

(Room K), PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cape May, Ocean City and Sea Isle City. With its new Terminals at the foot of Chestnut street and South street and with six Stations at Atlantic City the Philadelphia & Reading offer extraordinary facilities for summer travel to the Ocean Resorts. Its locomotives burn hard coal, thus avoiding smoke. Its double track to Atlantic City is protected with Hall signals and ballasted with anthracite cinders. For rates on commutation and other tickets or copy of "Pleasant Places" on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway address Edson J. Weeks, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.—*Adv.*

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- GRADED WORK IN ARITHMETIC. By S. W. Baird. Pp. 356. New York: American Book Company. 65 cents.
- KENILWORTH. By Sir Walter Scott. Abridged and edited by Mary Harriott Norris. Pp. 335. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.
- THE STORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC. By H. A. Guerber. Pp. 349. Illustrated. New York: American Book Company. 65 cents.
- QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS. By Cyrus W. Irish. Pp. 100. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.
- STORIES OF THE OLD BAY STATE. By Elbridge S. Brooks. Pp. 284. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.
- THE MAN WITH THE HOE and other Poems. By Edwin Markham. Pp. 134. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. \$1 net.
- THE MARTYRDOM OF AN EMPRESS. Pp. 287. With portraits and photographs. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.
- PUERTO RICO; Its Conditions and Possibilities. By William Dinwiddie. Pp. 294. With illustrations from photographs. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.
- THE LABADIST COLONY IN MARYLAND. By Bartlett B. James. Pp. 45. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.
- THE PURE CAUSEWAY. By Evelyn Harvey Roberts. Pp. 263. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.
- A GENTLEMAN PLAYER. His Adventures on a Secret Mission for Queen Elizabeth. By Robert Neilson Stephens. Pp. 438. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.
- THE BARONET AND THE BUTTERFLY. A Valentine with a Verdict. Pp. 78. New York: R. H. Russell. \$1.00.
- THE WONDERFUL STORY OF Wisdom, Love and Grace Divine. Pp. 58. With illustrations. Allegheny, Pa. Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. 5 cents.

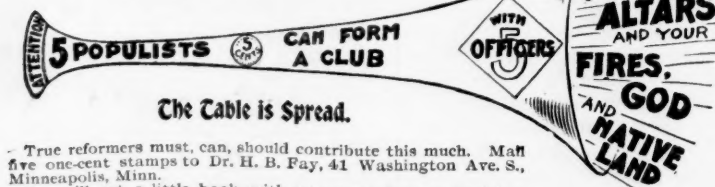
Half Rates to Colorado.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway will sell tickets to Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Glenwood Springs, Col., at one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, June 25th to July 11th, tickets limited to October 31, 1899. The Colorado Special leaves Chicago 10.00 A. M. daily, arrives Denver next afternoon, and Colorado Springs same evening. Only one night en-route. All meals in Dining Cars. The Pacific Express leaves Chicago 10.30 P. M., daily, arrives Denver and Colorado Springs the second morning. No change of cars, either train. For particulars call on agents of connecting lines or H. W. Beyers, 601 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.—*Adv.*

He is not well bred, that cannot bear ill-breeding in others.

Having been poor is no shame, but being ashamed of it is,

**Will the People Eat or Starve,
Beg or Demand?**



You will get a little book, with arguments for our Position, Platforms, National and State Plans of Organization, with FULL DIRECTIONS FOR FORMING CLUBS. You will also get blank pages for use of your club. You will thus start a circulating library, reflecting the views of every voter of every political party in your precinct. Every voter will receive it. Your nickel will save true men otherwise lost. There has never been anything like this. No political method so novel, none so successful. It well befits the only party that has ever offered our people full liberty, equal rights and united power; it delivers these goods before election. It makes no promise it does not fulfill. Nothing can resist it. It is suitable for any state.

Will you, in 1900, be one of the proud victors who can say, "It was my nickel that first sounded the death-warrant, in my precinct, of both old party machines, or rather of the same machine bearing two different names."

Doing an injury puts you below your enemy, revenging one makes you but even with him; forgiving it sets you above him.

Convention National Educational Association, Los Angeles, Cal., Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the National Educational Association Convention, to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., July 11 to 14, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets via direct routes from points on its line, to Los Angeles, Cal., and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00 membership fee. These tickets will be sold, good going, June 24th to July 7th, and, when stamped by joint agent at Los Angeles, good to return, arriving at final destination, until September 5th.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.—*Adv.*

MYSTERIES OF CATARRH.

Penetrating to any organ of the body, catarrh, though methodical, is mysterious. It is called by so many names that the mystery is deepened with every new phase. To be fully satisfied that indigestion and stomach trouble are catarrh, Dr. Hartman's books should be read. These books are mailed by the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., on application. They define catarrh clearly and scientifically. The following letter from the Hon. Charles N. Vallandigham of the Adjutant General's Office, Columbus, O., bears on this point directly. He says:

Adjutant General's Office,
Columbus, O., June 23, 1897.

To whom it may concern:

I have been troubled greatly with indigestion and decided to try the merits of Pe-ru-na as a remedy. I found it to be of great service, and heartily recommend it to any one so troubled. I feel assured that they will be benefited by giving it a trial.—C. N. Vallandigham.

Mr. Vallandigham is a son of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, has been two terms in the Ohio Legislature, was elected clerk of the Senate, and is now in the Adjutant General's Office. His letter is but one of many thousand on file, showing the sterling qualities of Pe-ru-na for catarrhal troubles.



Are You Tired of

taking Sugar Coated Pills or drinking syrup mixtures?

Why not try the only

Rational and Absolutely Certain Method of Curing Stomach Troubles, LE HARDY'S REMEDY?

It is put up in powdered form, and one box, when dissolved in ordinary river or well water is equal to a gallon of the finest Mineral Water.

Nature's Own Remedy,
A positive cure for

**INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA, ETC.**

Don't delay, send for a box to-day

Price, by mail, 80 cents.

BLANCHARD MFG. CO.,
Dept. 199, CINCINNATI, O.
When writing mention THIS JOURNAL.

The American's Special Clubs

It is highly important that all straight Populist papers shall obtain the largest possible circulation. To help secure this we have made special arrangements which enable you to get the leading papers at the very minimum cost. The regular subscription price of THE AMERICAN is \$2.00 per annum. We now offer to send it, together with any one of the following named papers, for the amount stated opposite the name of each paper respectively, to wit:—with

THE REPRESENTATIVE, (Ignatius Donnelly)	\$1.50
THE SOUTHERN MERCURY, (Milton Park)	1.50
THE MISSOURI WORLD, (Paul J. Dixon)	1.15
THE DALTON HERALD—Ga., (J. A. Bodenhamer)	1.55
GEORGIA TRIBUNE, (W. J. Henning)	1.40
THE BUTLER FREE PRESS—Mo., (W. O. Atkeson)	1.30
THE CHICAGO SENTINEL, (Leonidas Connell)	1.10
THE PEOPLE'S MESSENGER, (Frank Burkitt)	1.55
THE REFERENDUM, (N. H. Motesinger)	1.30

Another Offer.

We will send THE AMERICAN and THE REPRESENTATIVE (Ignatius Donnelly's paper), together with any one of the following named papers, for the amount stated opposite the name of each paper respectively, to wit:—with

THE SOUTHERN MERCURY, (Milton Park)	\$2.20
THE MISSOURI WORLD, (Paul J. Dixon)	1.85
THE DALTON HERALD—Ga., (J. A. Bodenhamer)	2.25
GEORGIA TRIBUNE, (W. J. Henning)	2.10
THE BUTLER FREE PRESS—Mo., (W. O. Atkeson)	2.00
THE CHICAGO SENTINEL, (Leonidas Connell)	1.80
THE PEOPLE'S MESSENGER, (Frank Burkitt)	2.25
THE REFERENDUM, (N. H. Motesinger)	2.00

Other Combinations.

THE AMERICAN	}	\$1.85
THE SOUTHERN MERCURY		
THE MISSOURI WORLD		
THE AMERICAN		
THE DALTON HERALD	}	\$2.05
THE BUTLER FREE PRESS		
THE AMERICAN, for six months	club of five,	\$2.75
club of ten		
THE AMERICAN, for one year	club of five,	\$5.00
club of ten		

MAKE YOUR HEAD

A SAVINGS BANK

Deposit 7 cts. a day there and receive a college education at home, by mail, in your spare time.

DO YOU WANT HIGHER PAY?

Then make yourself worth more.

CAN YOU READ AND WRITE?

If so, you can enroll as one of our students. Tuition fees low and payable \$2 per month. Unlimited time to complete studies. Text books and drawing plates free. COURSES IN ENGINEERING 1. Mechanical, Electrical, Steam, Bridge, Hydraulic, Municipal and Railroad and in Geology, Mineralogy, Prospecting, Mining and Metallurgy. Courses in Plumbing, Heating and Ventilation, Architecture, Structural Iron Works, Mechanical Drawing and Machine Design, Sheet Metal Working, Pattern Making and many other subjects.

This is no experiment, we have had 7 years of successful experience in teaching students all over the world by mail. Write for free illustrated circular A 23. State subject interested in and get particulars.

THE UNITED CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,

154, 156, 158 Fifth Avenue, New York.

